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[31-5]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS

(JUST ARRIVED FROM THE NORTH).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
ON
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,THE 8TH AND 9TH FEBRUARY, 1915, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT
2.30 P.M., AT HIS SALES ROOMS, DUDELL STREET,A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND
CURIOS FROM SUNG TO MING DYNASTIES AND
KANGHI TO TOWKWONG PERIODS.

COMPRISING—

5-COLOURED, 3-COLOURED AND BLUE AND WHITE PLATES, BOWLS, VASES,
INCENSE BURNERS, FIGURES, ETC.
SANG-DE-BORUE VASES, WHITE "Goddess of Mercy," MING.
OLD GOLD INLAID BRONZES, MING.
FINE CRYSTAL VASES AND SNUFF BOTTLES.
PORCELAIN AND AGATE SNUFF BOTTLES.
GREEN AND RED JADE ORNAMENTS.
OLD LAQUEED SCREENS WITH 5-COLOURED DECORATION AND BLACK-
WOOD SCREENS INLAID WITH BLUE AND WHITE AND 5-COLOURED KANGHI AND
KIENLUNG PORCELAIN PLAQUES, ETC., ETC.N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the
articles offered.Catalogues will be issued.
On View from FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1915.
TERMS.—Cash on Delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER.

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Hongkong, 30th January, 1915.

OREGON PINE.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND
EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

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WM. POWELL,
LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

TAILORING DEPT.

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MATERIALS
FOR THE RACE SEASON.

(FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.)

Gentlemen are asked to place their Orders early to ensure
being executed in time.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

[101]

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND

FAREWELL TO THE STAFF

One of the most gracious of the many kind acts performed during Sir Thomas Sutherland's long life, says *Fairplay*, was the way in which he took leave of the staff of the City and dock offices. His retirement was only made known at the annual meeting held recently, and came with such suddenness as to leave at that moment no opportunity for expressing the heart-felt regret of the staff, but Sir Thomas, in that thoughtful way which has always characterised his actions, made it known that, as he would not be at the office after Friday, he would like to take an opportunity of saying farewell to the heads of departments and all who would like to see him, so as to shake them by the hand. The response was as one can imagine, for a large number assembled in the board room on the afternoon of that day. Sir Thomas, after a few words of general greeting, said that he felt he could not retire from the scene of so many years of his life's work without shaking the hands of those with whom he had been associated in all grades in the office. In the lives of most men there is some romance or other, and he was, he said, no exception, for, in the first place, he was intended to go into the banking business in America, where he had an uncle, but that scheme fell through, and he found himself, at about the age of 17, without any particular object in life, until one day he was present at a conversation between an uncle and aunt with whom he lived at Aberdeen, about a Mr. James Allen, who was "at the head of a large shipping Company in London, engaged in carrying out a mail service," and who was "in receipt of several thousands a year." Well, that appeared to him to be the very thing that would suit him, and he proceeded humbly to describe the way in which he succeeded in inducing his aunt, who was an old friend of Mr. Allen's, to give him an introduction to that gentleman, which he duly procured, and was shortly afterwards engaged as a junior clerk in the office at 123, Leadenhall Street, in the year 1852. He served for several years in the stock department, and he could assure his hearers that if they could have asked the head of that department for his opinion of young Sutherland, they would have heard that he was at the best but a third-rate clerk. Mr. Allen, however, decided to give him a chance by sending him out to the Bombay agency of the Company, where he remained for only a few weeks, when he was sent on to Hongkong, and he only heard, many years after, that the reason for his transfer, which was that another gentleman in the Company's service was one day on his way to Southampton en route to Hongkong, and Mr. Bayley, managing-director of the Company, happened to travel in the same carriage, and being interested in the young man, said: "Wouldn't you rather go to Bombay than to Hongkong?" and being answered in the affirmative, the result was that young man loved him (Sir Thomas) at Bombay, and he had to go on to Hongkong, which in those days had a reputation similar to that of Sierra Leone at the present time. Well, he remained at Hongkong for 12 years, and did many things there outside the scope of his work with the P. and O. Company, although the latter work always had his first attention. At the end of that 12 years he came home to London, and shortly after this the Company found itself in the serious position which arose in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal, when they found it necessary to scrap practically the whole of their fleet and to build ships capable of carrying on the mail service under the new conditions. He did not wish to be egotistical, but he thought he could say that he had been the means of saving the Company at that juncture and from a shareholders' committee which would have been fatal to it at that critical time, and also, at the same time, of saving the positions of those gentlemen who thought so lightly of his accomplishments when they decided to send him abroad. He then referred to various matters which had been prominent in the history of the Company during his career, and closed a very affecting meeting by passing round, and while speaking personally to each of those present, shook them by the hand and bade them farewell.

It will be difficult for the Company's staff to realise that in the future the affairs of that great Company will not be under the guiding hand of Sir Thomas Sutherland, but the impress of his work can never be effaced, and those who laboured under him can never forget the great kindness of heart and unfailing courtesy which has always characterised Sir Thomas Sutherland's attitude towards them, his last act of kindness being shown in the thought which prompted him to bid them all a personal farewell.

After the meeting dispersed, a member of the staff composed the following lines, which express the feelings of those present, and were forwarded to Sir Thomas—

"Good-bye, Old Chief! Now you have left the wheel,
I'll drop a line to tell you how we feel.
You made us all both proud and sad to-day;
Your speech, your handshake, and the friendly way
Your eyes met ours—then, you walked away alone!
But all our hearts went with you as you went along.
You walked, 'A Sahib!'—reliant, straight and strong.

Your lips were stiff, your eyes were dry and bright,
While ours were not; for we remembered right.
Your firm and friendly leading in the fight
To keep our flag the proudest flag unfurled
Of all the merchant navies of the world!

May all the good be yours, the truest and the best,
Long years of sweet content and well-earned rest.
An Indian Summer-time of Life still lie before you.

We feel a Man hath led us all the long years through,
Quis Separabit! We shall think of you.

BLIND GUIDES.

COLLAPSE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

"As a commercial man I declare emphatically that I should infinitely prefer the protection of recognised international law to the protection afforded us by our Navy."
—Sir John Brunner.

Of all the foolish sayings put upon record during the last few years by our blind guides, the politicians, none is comparable with Sir John Brunner's pompous words. He spoke, he boasted, as a commercial man, and the union of commerce with politics has taught him no wiser lesson than this—that international law is a surer defence to the country than a strong Navy. The storming of Whitby, an open town, has given him his answer. The law, upon which he affected to rely, has been broken into a thousand useless pieces, and our destiny would be dark indeed if we might not put faith in the Navy which he has done his best to weaken and diminish.

No rag of excuse can be found to cover the impudent levity of Sir John Brunner. He has made himself a politician in his country by his own wish and for his own purpose. It is perfectly easy not to be a member of the House of Commons, and if Sir John Brunner uses an easily acquired position to mislead the people he does it at his own peril. He asks Englishmen to sleep comfortably in their beds with no thicker defence than a coating of international law.

WHAT HONOUR IS TO GENTLEMEN.

Now international law is founded upon nothing more solid than scraps of truth and justice. It cannot be enforced by the police, because there is no policeman strong enough to arrest a whole people. It is to nations what honour is to gentlemen—respected without question by the righteous, trodden into the mire by those who value their own conscience as lightly as they esteem the good opinion of others. And Germany stands to-day in the position of a shady gambler who would not be admitted into a club of gentlemen. Her word is no longer accepted by the nations as the word of truth. For many a year she will strive in vain to enter into an understanding with a neighbour. She has proclaimed aloud her contempt for treaties. At the declaration of war she flung aside the obligations of honour with scraps of signed paper and other impurities for her will. And it is unlikely that even Sir John Brunner himself believes that his commerce is efficiently protected to-day by the outworn superstition of international law.

For many years grave meetings have been held at The Hague. A stately monument has, I believe, been raised in that elegant capital to the two-faced god of peace and cant. It has been arranged in solemn convocation what shall be permitted, what shall be forbidden in war. The representatives of the Powers, great and small, have set their names to pieces of parchment, intended to guarantee certain amenities of life and death, and to secure in a material age the ordinances of chivalry. And in an ordinance of Germany flouts amonity and trends the ordinances of chivalry under foot. Because she finds it profitable to make war like a barbarian she professes an open contempt for civilisation. For her it is as though The Hague and its palace laws never existed. She turns her guns upon women; she murders non-combatants in cold blood; she wrecks her blatant rage upon churches and libraries; she sows the sea broadcast with floating mines; she bombards open and defenceless towns. And Sir John Brunner sighs: "Give me international law for a bread-plate, and I will ask no protection of ships or guns."

THE RAID AND ITS RESULT.

Germany's attack upon our northern coast was an enterprise after her own heart. She battered one or two of God's houses, always a favourite mark for her shells, and her cruelties sailed away proud in the consciousness of having added to their bags, already large, of women and children. That she had broken the law of nations vastly increases her satisfaction, no doubt, and at the same time makes still clearer the duty which lies before us. Not only shall we avenge the murdered; we shall punish those who laugh at the dignity of treaties and despise their pledged word. "The present struggle," said Mr. Balfour the other day, "is more than national. The whole international future of the world, in my judgment, is hanging in the balance."

The Germans, then, have separated themselves in morals and in intelligence from all civilised countries. They are set, in fancy, above and beyond the laws which control honest men. From the teaching of a false philosophy they have evolved an idea of the super-State, which has imperilled the old traditions of right and justice. And it is with this super-State, as Mr. Balfour pointed out at Bristol, that we have to deal—a thing absolutely inconsistent with the true notion of a great community of nations.

BLIND ARROGANCE.

And by a strange perversity the Germans, having abandoned the immortal teachings of honesty, would impose upon all the world their own wickedness. A blind arrogance persuades them to preach a crusade of uniformity. Because they break the law, we too must put off our decent restraints. They are never tired of proclaiming that their own way of life shall be adopted by the whole of a conquered Europe. We must all kill women and children, I suppose; we must all burn churches and throw shells upon unguarded towns. In order to show that we have acquired the elements of culture, a dangerous doctrine truly, and double-edged. And the doctrine is not merely dangerous. It would be an offence even if it led us into the peaceful paths of justice. We intend to be wise with our own wisdom, not with the wisdom of the Germans. It is variety which gives to civilisation its meaning and its purpose. Had the Prussians not proved themselves contempters of law and honour we should still fight to the last man against accepting the point of view of the bayonet, the method of life and thought. He would be a slave indeed who would consent to harness his brain to the chariot of another's will, and even in Caesar's day the Briton was inapt for servitude.

So it is that we are fighting to-day for the international law which Sir John Brunner deems a sufficient protection for his commerce, and which by Germany's will has become a mere piece of archaeology for professors to lecture about. But when the war is over it is not merely with the Germans that we shall have to reckon. Something shall be said to those who took upon themselves to deceive the people. As all know who have read the "Scare-mongers," Mr. McKenna dismissed a grave warning against the intentions of a "friendly Power" with a pleased satisfaction that it would not turn a single vote. Are there votes, I wonder, in outraged Harlepool? Did the past of nations save Whitby from bombardment? If a proper answer be not given to these questions, truly we may ask in despair, Who shall govern our governors?

—Daily Mail.

GERMAN FORECAST OF ECONOMIC RUIN.

WEAK POINTS IN THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

SPECTRE OF FAMINE.

WHAT A BLOCKADE MEANS.

The German Press, the *Times* of December 30th points out, seems to reflect an increasing sense of the seriousness of the economic situation. In the first of its annual articles on finance and industry, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* uses language like this:—

"We shall win. After five months of war we know very much better than we did on July 31st what this terrible word, 'war,' means to us. We know the sacrifices in most precious life which the war has already demanded, and we have an idea what sacrifices it will still require. While in the period of excessive nervous tension, in the days immediately before the outbreak of war, there was here and there an outbreak of unthinking noise; we know to-day that the German people as a whole is bearing its fate only with deep seriousness."

EVERYTHING AT STAKE.

But we also know another thing. To-day there is no doubt in German lands who has not felt with perfect clearness that in this war everything is at stake—our existence as a State and a nation and our economic existence. There is, moreover, nobody who would not be ready to stake everything on our victory, and nobody who does not feel in his innermost heart calm confidence in the final success. After five months we know also that we have already won a good part of the victory."

In the East we have overthrown the gigantic Russian superiority. In the West we hold the French, the English, and the Belgians in check by a wall stretching from the North Sea to the Vosges. We have secured the invaluable advantage that the war with all its wastage is being fought almost entirely on the enemy's soil. We hold great parts of this soil in our hands as sure security. That is the military gain of these five months."

Similarly great is the economic victory. We can say now coldly and calmly that we have succeeded in the conversion of our economic system from the peace to a war basis, and that our enemies, if we continue to do what this test demands of us, can bury their hope of compelling through economic weakness to conclude a premature peace."

GERMANS' WEAK POINTS.

While the Germans protest thus gloomily that victory is sure, and that their economic adaptability is meeting all needs, it is interesting, says the *Times*, to turn to some of their own predictions of economic ruin.

The *Journal Commercial* of Marseilles has obtained and published a lecture given in May, 1912, at the first meeting of the German Defence League, by Herr Posschl, of Lübeck.

Herr Posschl declared roundly that the economic war which England would wage by sea, much more than the war with France on land, would bring Germany to her knees. Dealing in detail with the iron and steel industries, he said that Germany required more than 12,000,000 tons of imported minerals, and that a blockade would strangle the whole industry. The textile industries could not live without their enormous importation and exportation.

In a word, "none of the great German industries could continue to exist if cut off from the sea." A great war would cause at least 1,000,000 industrial workmen and 2,000,000 workers in trades and professions to be called to the colours. If there were a long war, with a blockade of the German coast, at least one-third of the workers in German industries would be without bread."

SEA TRADE RUINED.

As to shipping, Herr Posschl said:—"It is as clear as that two and two make four that our sea trade, the position being so unfavourable from the strategic point of view, without sufficient cables, and without coaling stations and bases, will be among the first to succumb. The sea trade and navigation of Germany are dead in the event of war. Naval force has never been of such great importance for the economic life of peoples, and the importance of this power only increases from year to year."

As regards corn supplies, Herr Posschl remarked that Germany depended upon importation for 18 per cent. of her needs, and that in the event of war with England, France, and Russia, this would mean that Germany would lack the corn required by ten millions of her subjects."

SIX MILLION PEOPLE IN WANT.

With regard to finance, Herr Posschl said that people did not seem to understand what enormous sums of money Germany would need for the maintenance of the Army and Navy and the support of the starving. He calculated that, in the event of a blockade, there would be not less than six million to eight million people in Germany in a state of want. They would cost not less than 6d. a head every day.

Statistically, the situation has, of course, altered to Germany's further disadvantage since 1912—as regards, for instance, the number of troops and the percentage of dependence upon importation of food.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL
WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,
LTD., OSAKA.By appointment to the Imperial Household
of Japan, Officially Recommended by the
Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities
of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & C.

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RASH ON BABY'S
FACE AND HEADWhen Seven Months Old, Had Rash
In Gloves Day and Night. Worse
at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. No Sign of Eczema.G. Nelson Torrance, City Rd., London, N.E.
Eng.—"My baby, while cutting her teeth,
came out in a rash on her face and head.


The irritation caused her to rub it and it made it break out in running sores. Though only a baby seven months old, and having her hands in gloves day and night, she would rub it until she was a sight with blood. At night she seemed worse for she would lie and moan as though in pain all through the night.

"They said my baby had eczema and gave me some ointment but it got worse, completely covering her head and face. Nothing seemed to stop the irritation so she could get a little sleep. After trying all I could and getting no sleep for two months, finding it still getting worse and breaking out on the body, I gave up all hope. Then I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and the first application gave baby instant relief, for she went to sleep for a good two hours. We purchased more. My baby improved wonderfully and at the end of six weeks she did not have a sore on her. She has not a sign of eczema." (Signed) Mrs. G. Reynolds, Jan. 21, 1914.

Samples Free by Post
Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London.

[68-25]

A NEW PAINT FOR THE EAST.

"CYGNITE"

(Registered).

"CYGNITE" is a new white paint ready for the brush specially prepared for Tropical climates.

IT is common knowledge among users of White Leads and Zincs that they will not stand outside exposure in hot climates.

"CYGNITE" does not assume that glassy condition of White Zinc or the powdering off effect of White Lead.

"CYGNITE" is ideal for Household or Hospital, Yacht or Bungalow decoration.

Stocked by the manufacturers in handy pots of 7 lbs. nett.

WILKINSON,
HEYWOOD &
CLARK LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH),

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

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COMPANY REPORT.

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

The twenty-sixth report of the Board of Directors is as follows:—

The Directors now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The balance of profit and loss account for the year, including \$1,522.69, balance brought forward from last account, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounts to \$29,028.80. The Directors recommend that a dividend of \$3 per share be paid, which, after providing for directors' and auditors' fees, will leave a balance of \$2,078.80 to be carried forward to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. T. F. Hough and J. Rodger now retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. C. Hynes, who now retires and offers himself for re-election.

T. F. HOUGH, Chairman.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1915.

BALANCE SHEET 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

LIABILITIES.	
Paid-up Capital	\$180,000.00
Accounts Payable	297.03
Dividends Outstanding	445.00
Balance of Profit and Loss A/c	20,628.80
	\$201,361.45

ASSETS.	
Cost of Property	\$183,752.05
Cash	14,099.70
Accounts Receivable	3,608.80
	\$201,361.45

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Charges	\$ 513.36	By Undivided Profits 1914	\$ 1,522.69
To Repairs	2,311.07	By Rent	24,213.50
To Fire Insurance	535.87	By Interest	164.44
To Crown Rent	788.00	By Scrip Fees	1.00
To Commission to Agents	1,427.43		
To Balance to be appropriated as follows:—			
Directors' Fees	\$ 500.00		
Auditors' Fee	60.00		
Dividend of \$3 per share	15,000.00		
To be carried to New Profit and Loss A/c	2,078.80		
	\$20,628.80		
	\$20,628.80		

By Undivided Profits 1914 \$ 1,522.69
By Rent 24,213.50
By Interest 164.44
By Scrip Fees 1.00
\$20,628.80

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

T. F. HOUGH Directors.
A. RODGER

I report that I have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company in Hongkong and that in my opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1914, according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, and as shown by the books of the Company.

I have obtained all the informations and explanations I have required.
A. C. HYNES, Auditor.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1915.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Figures for week ending January 30th:—

Receipts	\$ 9,506
Decrease with corresponding week last year	\$ 5,670
Aggregate to date	
No. of weeks	5
Total	\$48,514
Decrease to date	\$12,754

THE CHINESE INHERITANCE TAX.

The Financial Conference has recently proposed the levying of what is called the inheritance tax, and has drawn twelve articles for its collection, which are somewhat different from the foreign methods of gathering such revenue. The proposal has been submitted to the President for his approval through the Administrative Headquarters and it is most probable that the chief executive will approve it. There are some points in the regulations which are worth noticing. For instance, Article 1 provides that with the exception of the son, who inherits his own father's estate, all the legates have to pay a certain amount of inheritance tax. The next article gives the rate of tax as follows:—On a legacy to the value of above one thousand dollars a tax of five per cent. shall be levied; and on a legacy of above one hundred thousand dollars, a tax of ten per cent. shall be imposed. The method of collecting legacy duty consists of the issue by the Ministry of Finance of three kinds of legacy stamps, namely, \$50, \$100 and \$1,000 denominations. The legates shall be required to purchase a legacy stamp to affix to the will. The Magistrate shall be empowered to levy the duty, and any will that has not a legacy stamp affixed to it shall be considered as illegal, and the legates cannot therefore have the property thus bequeathed.—*Peking Daily News.*

THE MILITARY ZONE IN SHANTUNG.

THE QUESTION OF ITS ABOLITION.

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF CHINA'S ATTITUDE.

The following is a translation of a powerful article appearing in the Chinese section of the *Peking Gazette*. The recital of facts contained in it is historically accurate; and in this sense the *Peking Gazette* suggests that it is to be accepted as an authoritative statement on the subject dealt with:—

On the 7th inst., the Waichiaopu notified the British and Japanese Ministers that the zone of military operations as defined in September last had been abolished. The Japanese Government replied opposing the measure while the Japanese Press adopted a threatening attitude declaring that China was unfriendly and even insulting to Japan. In order that Chinese and foreigners alike may judge as to the rights and wrongs of the case, a brief statement of facts is necessary.

I.—THE GENESIS OF THE ZONE.

On the rupture between Japan and Germany in August last, the Germans made preparations for defence in Kiaochow while the English and Japanese allied troops began military operations in the neighbourhood of Lungkow and Laichow. As these places were Chinese territory, the action of these Powers involved a violation of Chinese neutrality. Under these peculiar circumstances, China had no choice but to follow the precedent in the Russo-Japanese War and she notified the Powers that "in Lungkow, Laichow and the district immediately adjoining Kiaochow Bay being the absolute minimum necessary for the military operations of the belligerent forces, this Government shall not undertake the full responsibilities of neutrality." (It may be noted *en passant* that the defined area is a zone for military operations and not a "war-zone," as Japanese journals state it to be, because the latter term has a technical meaning in international law.) This then is the origin of the zone. There are two all-important points which should be noted:—

1.—The delimitation of the zone is a purely Chinese affair, a unilateral act, and is not a contract between China and the belligerents. This cannot be over-emphasised. It shows that in the delimitation China had absolute freedom of action unfettered by treaty obligations. It therefore follows that whenever China sees fit to abolish the zone, she will also have absolute freedom of action without being bound by the necessity of obtaining the consent of any other Power.

2.—The *raison d'être* of the zone was the existence of a state of war in Shantung. Consequently, on the termination of the state of war in Shantung (irrespective of the continuance of a state of war elsewhere), China should abolish the zone. The reason for the thing having gone, the thing itself should go likewise.

II.—CHINA'S ABSTENTION FOR A TIME FROM ABOLISHING THE ZONE.

On the 7th November, Tsingtao fell and the German base in the Far East was gone. With this date also, military operations in Shantung ceased and if China had abolished the zone at this juncture neither England nor Japan would have had any right to demur. As a matter of fact, our Authorities did intimate China's intention to the Japanese Minister. This intimation, be it noted, was not a request for Japan's consent, was not even a negotiation, because as China had perfect liberty of action there was obviously no necessity for negotiations. The intimation was made purely in accordance with diplomatic usage, accorded only to most favoured and most friendly States, by which a hint is given before a step is taken. The Japanese Minister replied that on account of the short notice, the abolition of the zone at that time would have been inconvenient to the Japanese forces, and requested the Chinese Government to grant a little more time. The Chinese Government, although aware that the German military base was gone and that British troops had already been withdrawn, yet taking into consideration the fact that the Tsingtao coast had not been cleared of mines and that the transport of Japanese troops home necessarily required a little time, complied with the request and postponed action. It was an act of courtesy and of favour towards Japan, this abstaining for a time from the exercise of an undoubted right. A period of grace had been granted. A better instance of international courtesy and comity it would be difficult to find. Such was our treatment of Japan.

Nevertheless, even after the occupation of Tsingtao, Japan continued to station troops within the zone of military operations and to occupy the railway. She went further. She built a telegraph line from Kiaochow to Lungkow to connect with a cable to Dairen; she made a wireless installation at Tsinan; and she brought many of her subjects into Shantung, not to mention countless instances of insults to officials and harassing of the inhabitants. It is clear then that during the period of grace, Japan had not only not withdrawn from the zone but had abused our courtesy by infringing our Sovereignty and strengthening their hold on Shantung. Such was Japan's treatment of us.

III.—THE NOTE.

This went on for two whole months before the Chinese Government actually exercised its rights, not, however, before again gave previous friendly intimation. On the 7th of January, exactly two months after the capture of Tsingtao, the Waichiaopu sent a note to the Japanese Minister stating that as warlike operations had ceased in Shantung, the zone of military operations had no longer any reason for existence and was therefore abolished. The Japanese reply was that when China broached the subject previously, Japan had already said she would reply later; nevertheless, China had now acted abruptly and arbitrarily, which was a breach of international good faith and a neglect of the friendship between the two countries. Therefore, though China

had abolished the zone, Japan would not recognise the act and Japanese troops in the zone would move or not according to discretion. Japan would ignore China's note. So replied Japan.

IV.—ARE JAPAN'S REASONS GOOD?

The above facts are incontrovertible and are in fact uncontroverted—even the Japanese Press admitting their truth. The facts being such, what is at the bottom of the Japanese dissatisfaction? The accusation of Japanese papers that China has acted insultingly, when it comes to be examined, amounts to no more than the complaint of the Japanese note, viz., that China has not waited for Japan's consent. Now the abolition of the zone is within our undoubted rights. If it is demanded that in the exercise of our rights we have to wait for Japan's consent, it is the thin end of the wedge which means that pretty soon in the appointment of men, in administration, in internal government, in foreign policy we shall also have to wait for Japan's consent. This is tantamount to treating China as Chosen, a gross insult indeed. Besides, though we were under no obligation to notify Japan beforehand, we did notify her two months ago, continued to remind her of the matter during that time, and waited on her for two months. What more could she expect? We were under no duty, legal or otherwise, to wait for Japan's reply, far less a reply not vouchsafed for two months. Even had the reply come, it would in all probability have been an evasive one, that the time had not yet arrived for the withdrawal of her troops. Can any independent State stand such treatment as this? This plainly shows Japan's ingratitude.

V.—REAL REASONS FOR JAPAN'S OPPOSITION. Japan prides herself on her civilisation. In her intercourse with western Powers, she does indeed conduct herself with propriety and has earned a deserved reputation. When, however, it comes to dealing with China, she is an altogether different Japan. Even her behaviour towards her enemy, Germany, is better than that to us. It is extremely disappointing that all the talk about friendship and cordiality amounts only to this:—

What is there indeed in our "scrap of paper" which causes all this threatening language on the part of the Japanese, which even arouses the suggestion, made by the *Osaka Mainichi*, that there should be a special mission with an armed escort sent to Peking? There are two possible explanations:—

1.—So long as the zone exists, Japanese are at liberty to move about in Shantung. After the abolition, if their troops remain in the zone, Japan will be guilty of a breach of neutrality and violation of our rights and will be criticised by the world; while on the other hand, to withdraw her troops is something she is not willing to do. It seems as if history is again to repeat itself. The Russian occupation of Manchuria is to have its counterpart in the occupation of Shantung by the very people who objected so much to the other.

2.—Some think *à priori* that the world would return Tsingtao to China. While Japan's economic influence in Shantung will doubtless be great, yet she cannot break her pledge by harbouring territorial ambitions. All this noise is probably only a feint to cover an attack elsewhere. Japan has something up her sleeves; it will not be surprising if some startling announcement is soon sprung upon the world.

It is difficult to say which of these versions is correct. We can only hope that neither is correct. The geographical position of the two countries is such that they have many interests in common. Their policy should be that of mutual aid and support and not one of mutual hostility. The Chinese people have begun to have a sense of nationality; very different from what they had before. Diplomatic methods such as these are certainly not calculated to improve good feeling between the two nations. Have the powers that be in Japan sufficiently taken the matter into consideration?

SUBMARINE & MERCHANT SHIPS.

ADMIRAL TIRPITZ AND HIS STARVATION DREAM.

In view of recent happenings between Ireland and England, and the assumption that this is part of a plan to "starve" Great Britain out, it is interesting to quote the following extracts from an interview obtained by Mr. Wiegand, of the United Press, with Admiral von Tirpitz. This interview was obtained on December 2nd, but was not passed by the German General Staff until December 22nd for transmission to New York:—

"America has not raised her voice in protest and has taken little or no action against England's closing the North Sea to neutral shipping. What will America say if Germany declares submarine war on all enemy merchant ships?"

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of Marine, regarded as the strongest man in the German Government and possible next Imperial Chancellor, and whose marvellous organising genius is largely responsible for Germany's fleet, peered sharply at me as he leaned forward and put the question to me.

"Why not?" he continued. "England wants to starve us. We can play the same game. We can bottle her up and torpedo every English or Allied ship which nears any harbour in Great Britain, thereby cutting off large food supplies."

Admiral von Tirpitz slowly repeated the first question:—

"What would America say? Would not such action be only meeting out to England what she is doing to us?"

Discussing the work of the submarines, I asked if one of the lessons of the war is that dreadnoughts have been rendered obsolete. "It would be difficult at this stage to draw conclusions," replied the Admiral. "That submarines are a new and potent factor in naval warfare is unquestionable. Our success so far, however, hardly justifies the conclusion that big ships have become obsolete. We have always figured that submarines could not stay out more than three

days on account of the men becoming exhausted. We now learn that the large types have cruised clear around England and often remained out for fourteen days. This is accomplished by going down in shallow and quiet water, setting on the bottom and staying there while the moon gets their required sleep."

"Will your fleet give the English fleet battle?" I inquired.

"If the English give us the opportunity," certainly," said the Admiral, "but it cannot be expected that our fleet, numerically one-third that of England, will itself offer battle, especially in view of still other military disadvantages."

"Is there any truth in the reports that an invasion of England by Zeppelins is being prepared?"

"I believe that submarine warfare against the enemy's merchant ships would be more effective," was the indirect answer.

The threat to use submarines against merchant ships was the chief feature of the interview, as is seen from the interviewer's closing summary of his impressions:—

"Among the impressions I carried away was that von Tirpitz advocates what would virtually be a submarine blockade of England, and that he contemplates torpedoing several merchant ships, with the result that others would not venture to approach that country, which would thus be bottled up and starved."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

SICK PARADES.

1.—During the absence from the Colony of Surgeon-Captain G. D. R. Black, from 3rd to 20th February inclusive, Surgeon-Lieutenant J. R. Smalley will attend at Volunteer Headquarters daily from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

2.—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1750 Sapper F. Garcia to Engineer Company.
No. 1751 Pte. F. A. Reis to Signalling Section.
No. 1752 Pte. W. R. Wilkinson to Signalling Section.

3.—O.C.s are reminded that the weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

4.—There will be no lecture to-day (Thursday).
Tuesday, 9th February, Battalion Drill, Capt. Stewart.

PARADES.
5.—Parades for to-day (Thursday).
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections.
Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co.
10 p.m. drill at Headquarters.

6.—Orderly Officer: Lieut. Rice.
Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Hall.
To furnish Guard to-night: Scouts Co.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.B.

HONGKONG, 3rd February, 1915.
The three Companies of the Reserve will in future be styled A, B, and C instead of 1, 2, and 3 respectively:—

PARADE.—A, B, and C Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground on Friday, February 5th, at 5.15 p.m. Drill Order. Field Day on Sunday, February 7th, A, B, and C Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground at 8 a.m. Dragoon, Marching Order. Water-bottles to be filled and food carried in the haversack. Members residing in Kowloon will fall in at the Kowloon Ferry Wharf at 8.30 a.m. and the Senior N.C.O. or Private will take the names of those present (cars being taken to state initials and Company). Members residing at Taiipo should arrange to join at Fanning. Signallers detailed for duty as such will not carry rifles. It will not be possible to leave over-coats at Fanning Station.

SICK PARADE.—During the absence from the Colony of Surgeon-Captain G. D. R. Black, from February 3rd to 20th inclusive, Lieut. J. R. Smalley will attend at Volunteer Headquarters daily from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

N.C.O.s. CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.—Those parades will in future be optional for: Sergeants C. W. Bewick and W. Budge. Corps: W. H. Frowse and G. C. Moxon. Lee-Corps: G. M. Smith, A. B. Beyson, W. E. Ford, L. N. Leefe, C. C. Hickling, J. Olson, J. A. Lyon, J. W. C. Bonnar, A. Lambdon, J. W. Deakin, and H. G. White. The C. O. trusts that all N.C.O.s will continue to do everything in their power to increase their efficiency, and this can best be done by their continuing to attend these classes whenever possible.

MUSETRY.—The attention of members is drawn to the Miniature Rifle Club of which Pte. A. G. Coppin is Hon. Secretary. Very valuable experience can be obtained with little inconvenience and at small cost. Members are also reminded that two targets on the King's Park Range are available for practice, free of charge, every evening (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) from 4 p.m. onwards. The markers are always in attendance on the Range and ammunition can be purchased from Sergeant-Major Highby.

POSTERS.—Pte. A. R. Lowe to Co. C Section 3.
Pte. S. Lack to Co. C Section 3.
Pte. A. F. McIntosh to Co. C Engineer Section.

Pte. A. B. Ramsey to Co. C Engineer Section.

OFFICERS' CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.—A Lecture on Battalion Drill will be given on Tuesday, February 9th.

W. L. GARRER, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

It is reported in Paris that an uprising has occurred among officers and men belonging to the Turkish army on the Egyptian frontier. The revolt is said to have been directed against the German officers in command and to be spreading, whole companies declaring that they will not fight. Many German officers are said to have been killed.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. SPORTS SPORTS

FROM \$3.75 To \$11.00 Each.

THE GENUINE "MCGREGOR" FOOTBALLS AND FOOTBALL BOOTS. AS USED IN THE ENGLISH CUP FINALS.

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WISDEN, STUART SURRIDGE, SPALDING AND GRADDIGE. \$1.00 to \$4.50 CRICKET BALLS \$1.00 to \$4.50. LEG-GUARDS, GAUNTLETS, BATTING GLOVES.

HOCKEY STICKS

HOCKEY BALLS, SHIN-GUARDS, RUBBER RINGS, KNEE-CAP BANDAGES WITH FELT PADS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TENNIS RACKETS AND ACCESSORIES. From \$3.50 GOLF CLUBS From \$3.50

BALLS, CADDY BAGS AND ACCESSORIES. SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS.

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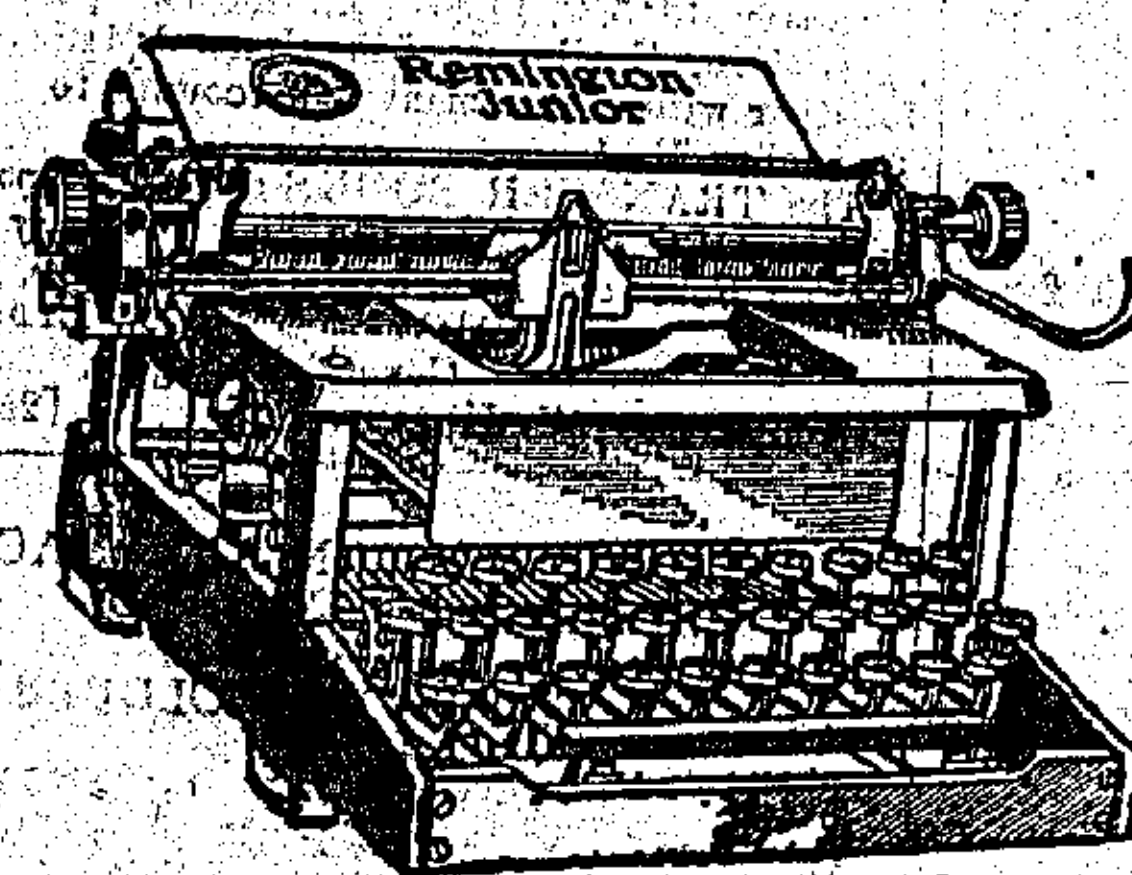
REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



"The Remington 'JUNIOR' is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine!

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK.
HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.,

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer and moreover CHEAP.

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.
MESSRS. GONSALEZ BROS.
PRESENT

THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COY.
DIRECT FROM MILAN.

OPENING NIGHT!
ON MONDAY, 15TH FEB, 1915.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
MONDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.
"IL TROVATORE"
(English: The Troubadour.)
Opera in Four Acts.

TUESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY:
"LA TRAVIATA,"
Opera in Three Acts,
Founded on Dumas' "Lady of the Camellias,"
but the Period is changed to the time
of Louis XIV.
Score by GIUSEPPE VERDI.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY:
Special Double Bill.
"CAVALIERIA RUSTICANA,"
Opera in One Act,
To be followed by
"PAGLIACCI,"
Drama in Two Acts.
Music by LEONCAVALLO.

THURSDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY:
VERDI'S
"RIGOLETTO,"
Opera in Three Acts.

FRIDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY:
GOUNOD'S
"FAUST."

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY:
Special Attraction:
BIZET'S
"CARMEN."

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

A. CARPI, GEO. LESLIE,
Business Manager, Advance Representative
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [255]

TO LET.

NO. 6, "TORRES BUILDINGS,"
No. 2, "ROSE TERRACE" (14, Nathan
Road), Kowloon.
Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROSECUTION.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [256]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL,
KOWLOON.

WANTED.

A VACANCY will occur in March for a
TRAINED TEACHER.
Apply to—

THE HEADMISTRESS,
King's Park, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [250]

WANTED.

LARGE OFFICES, preferably facing
Harbour, from June or July.
Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [222]

WANTED.

WIRELESS OPERATOR for a sea
voyage.
Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1915. [209]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the
Public that the FIRST REPAYMENT
OF PRINCIPAL OF THE 8% NANKING
MILITARY BONDS will be made on the
22nd of FEBRUARY, 1915. In pursuance of
the Regulations of the said Loan, only
One-Fifth of the total outstanding Bonds
recognised by this Ministry as valid will be
drawn on the above date, aggregating to the
amount of \$1,100,000. The drawing will take
place at the Bank of China, Peking.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE. [248]

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the
DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND
VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended),
every Domestic Building or part of such
Building within the WESTERN Division of
the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of
more than one family, except those within the
European Reservation or those parts of a Domest-
ic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown,
must be CLEANSED and LIMBOWASHED
THROUGHOUT by the owners during the
months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this
Notice means that the Houses should be Lime-
washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room,
all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair
Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of
Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants'
Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.
The Backyard must have its containing Walls
Lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.
Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in
good condition, however, need not be Lime-
washed, but must be Cleaned.
The WESTERN Division of the City lies
to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.
Dated this 1st day of February, 1915.
W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,
Secretary. [240]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day Authorized
Mr. KENNETH SINCLAIR
MORRISON to Sign for our Company by
Power of Attorney.
BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [254]

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the
above Company in Hongkong and are
now prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE
policies of Insurance at Current Rates.
THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,
3, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [178]

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the
above Company formerly held by
Messrs. STEINER & Co. and are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS from this date.
CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-
ORIENT.
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [191]

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS GENERAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed
FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS of the above
Company, are now prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS at Current Rates.
W. G. WORCESTER & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [238]

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that on and after the 1st
day of February, 1915, the Management
of the above Hotel will be carried on by
L. W. MAK in place of C. C. MOOSA, and
all future Correspondence and Orders must be
signed by the said L. W. MAK.

NEW MACAO HOTEL,
Macao.
Macao, 1st February, 1915. [243]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
will be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL
& Co., Limited, on TUESDAY, the 9th
February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the General Manager
together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st
December, 1914.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 2nd February to
the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [223]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held at
the Office of the Company, Hotel Blancpain,
TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1915, at
12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors, together with a
Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend
and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 26th January to
the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1915. [186]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Company's Office,
Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the
10th February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Directors
together with Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1914.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from WEDNES-
DAY, 3rd February, to WEDNESDAY, 10th
February, 1915, (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &
AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Agents for
THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1915. [221]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this
Corporation will be held at the CURT HALL,
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of
February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Court of Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st
December, 1914.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
the 8th February, to SATURDAY, the 20th
February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [249]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
A. SUPERIOR PALE ...	\$30.40	\$2.65
B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC ...	\$37.70	2.90
WATSON'S XXX COGNAC ...	\$48.80	3.00
WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	\$7.00	1.60
C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule ...	\$40.30	3.45
D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC ...	\$46.90	4.00
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR ...	\$24.00	4.55
E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY ...	\$53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and BOGERS FINE PALE COGNAC ...	\$31.50	2.95
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC	\$79.70	6.95
V. O. L. 60 Years Old ...	\$119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old ...	\$167.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottles by
ourselves are guaranteed Grape
Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOSGES ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1915.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

As is well-known the political world
in Japan has been ruled hitherto by two
of the former feudal clans, the two
clans which took the initiative in restoring
the EMPEROR to his ancient position of
temporal as well as spiritual ruler of the
country. Into the hands of these two
clans fell the chief control of the Army
and Navy, and weighted with these
powers it was only natural that any
demands made should find instant accept-
ance. The nation was told that the Army
needed strengthening, or that the Navy
needed replenishing, and there was
nothing for it but to accept these com-
mands as those that must be obeyed. Nor
did this power wielded by the two clans
show any signs of abatement as time went
on, in spite of the many objections raised
to clan government and all that clan
government means. Indeed, if it had
not been for the force exercised by the
economic pressure, resulting from the
enormous debt accumulated in the war
with Russia, it is doubtful whether the
opposition would ever have reached pro-
portions sufficient to form a check. The
disproportionate claims of the Army and
Navy on the public purse at a time when
the utmost economy was needed at length
produced a crisis, and a succession of
short-lived ministries, which strove in
vain to reconcile the differences between
the militarist party and its opponents,
ended in the latter obtaining a partial
victory in the recognition of the fact that
not alone in the ranks of the Army and
Navy was it possible for Japan to find
statesmen to lead the country. The
revelations in regard to scandals in the
Navy, and the general suspicion that if
inquiries were pushed far enough the
Army would not be found entirely guilt-
less, came opportunely at this moment
to assist in ridding the country of the
incubus of militarism, and the general
satisfaction felt at the handing over of
the reins to the hands of Count Okuma
seemed to indicate that at last Japan
had obtained a Government which could
command general support. One of the
great questions which former ministries

had failed to solve turned on the demand
made by the military party for an
increase of the Army by two Divisions,
which, it was alleged, were necessary for
the protection of Korea. Any attempt
of former ministries to solve this ques-
tion was met by the difficulty of finding
a Minister of War who would consent to
this course, for in Japan, as in some
European countries, the Minister of War
must be selected from the high Army
officers. So complete was the deadlock that
proposals were actually made to appoint
a civilian to the post, although it was
hardly likely that such a radical change
would ever meet with the approval of the
ruling powers. Some interest was there-
fore felt as to what course Count Okuma
would pursue in the matter, the general
opinion being that the revelations of cor-
ruption in militarist circles would lead
to the suspension or withdrawal of their
demands. If this was ever possible, such
possibility was swept away by the out-
break of the war in Europe and Japan's
participation. Again the military
ardour of the people was aroused, and
the pressing need for economic retrench-
ment, which Count Okuma's Government
had pledged themselves to effect, for-
gotten. No doubt Japan will be recog-
nized for her expenses in the capture of
Tsingtau in some way or other, but the
arrival of the time when she must put
her economic house in order seems to have
been again postponed. The increase of
the Army by two Divisions has now been
adopted as part of the policy of the very
Government which was appointed to find
a means of averting such an expenditure,
and we have the strange sight of Ministers
who hotly opposed former ministries on
this very point now engaged in eating
their own words. Most prominent in this
is the well-known Mr. Ozaki (YUKIO), the
former leader of what may be called the
Liberal spirit of the country, and now
the Minister of Justice. How weak his
case is, is shown by the weakness of his
arguments, such as that Japan being now
on very friendly terms with Russia, any in-
crease in the Japanese Army will not lead
to ill-feeling in that quarter. To the
man in the street this might appear as the
very reason why such an increase might
well be postponed, but Japan being at
war, and having gained an important
victory, probably the weakest of argu-
ments will serve its purpose. The pre-
cedent set by the increase of the Army
following Japan's two former wars is
not likely to be neglected on this occasion.
There does, however, remain a section of
politicians, who, whatever their reasons,
are not willing to accept without protest
this change of tone on the part of the
Government, and it is they who have now
forced the Ministry to appeal to the
country. Whether they will be successful
in the general election remains very doubt-
ful, and even in the event of success it is
difficult to see what working substitute
can be offered in the present Ministry's
place. If the very men who most hotly
opposed the Army increase have now been
converted to its favour, it is hardly likely
that any other statesmen will be found to
carry on the Opposition. Japan just now
seems politically to have reached a critical
place. Her younger politicians are
without the weight and influence to com-
mand success, and her older politicians
are too much bound by the past to approve
of any policy save that which has brought
Japan to her present position.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-day at 3 p.m.

The coxswain of the Blue Funnel launch
Atlanta was fined \$20 at the Marine Court
yesterday for permitting the launch to be
under way in the Harbour during pro-
hibited hours.

H.E. the Governor will arrive at
Queen's College for the Chinese play
which is to be presented in aid of the
Prince of Wales' Fund at 6.30 p.m.
to-morrow.

The Archdeacon of Hongkong will con-
duct a service on Sunday next, at 11 a.m.
in the British Church, Macao. There will
be a celebration of the Holy Communion,
and visitors and residents are cordially
invited.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese
named Chek Man Po, a partner in a firm
of dealers in sharks' fins, was charged
with the embezzlement and larceny of \$620.
Mr. E. L. Agassiz is for the prosecution,
and Mr. P. S. Dixon is for the defence.
The case was remanded.

A movement is on foot for the forma-
tion of a Russian Company of the
Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The scheme
is sure to have the approval of the
Council, the *Mercury* says, for already
between 40 and 60 Russians have signified
their intention to become members.

The Chief and First Class Petty Officers
of the Navy are giving a dance in the
Royal Naval Canteen on Friday.

The annual dinner of the Kowloon
Cricket Club is to be held at the Hongkong
Hotel, on Saturday, the 13th February, at
8 p.m.

An official notification at Singapore
says:—The work of the Chinese Protec-
torate, Singapore, will be conducted by the
Protector of Chinese, Straits Settlements,
to whom all communications concerning it
should be addressed.

An Italian Grand Opera Company,
direct from Nulan, is announced to open
a season in Hongkong at the Theatre
Royal on the 16th inst. It will be seen
from the advertisement appearing in
another column that the Company is giv-
ing seven of the best known operas, and
music-lovers in Hongkong will thus be
afforded a rare treat, for it is seldom
indeed that a good opera company comes
so far East.

Mr. Addison E. Southard, Private
Secretary to Commissioner Denison,
of the Philippine Islands, has been
appointed Private Secretary to the
American Minister to China, Mr. Paul
S. Reinsch, and is leaving Manila soon for
Peking to take over the duties of his new
post. Mr. Southard is studying for the
examination for the consular service and
will take the examination in Manila prior
to his departure. Mr. Southard came to
the Philippine Islands many years ago
and has been with the Government seven
years.

HONGKONG UNION CHURCH.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of seatholders of
the Union Church was held in the Church
Hall last evening, Mr. A. Mackenzie
(Chairman of the Management Com-
mittee) presiding over a very large atten-
dance, which included the Minister (Rev.
J. Kirk Macdonachie), Rev. H. R. Wells,
Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, J. Rodger, A.
S. D. Cousland, and D. MacDonald.

The annual report (which covered a
period of nine months only to the 31st
December, owing to an alteration in the
date of terminating the Church year),
stated that there was a debit balance of
\$1,971.07. The deficit at 31st March was
\$2,237.90 and this reduction of debit was
due in large measure to the sum received
from the sale of work. Collections have
been higher than the corresponding period
of last year and this was highly gratify-
ing. The receipts for seat rent were less
but there was outstanding \$242, which
would doubtless soon be received. The
realisable value of their investments had
somewhat depreciated owing to the war
but with the resumption of ordinary con-
ditions should attain their normal condi-
tion. During the absence of Mr. E. J.
Chapman on leave the duties of organist
had been performed by Mr. G. P. Lam-
mert, who had the assistance of Miss
Hancock (of Canton) and Mrs. A. Mac-
kenzie when military duties prevented his
attendance. Thanks to the care of friends
the present organ, which had done duty
for many years, was still capable of pro-
viding for requirements. The New
Organ Fund had not been increased
during the year, except for the accruing
interest, but it was desirable that some
way should be found to augment this fund
as the purchase of a new instrument would
early become a necessity. The Building
Committee reported that a defective beam
in the roof of the Church had been
renewed and as far as could be ascertained
the premises were now in good order, with
the exception of few minor repairs
required in the Manse. Mrs. J.
W. C. Bonnar, who represents the
Church on the local auxiliary of the
Bible Society, and to whom thanks were
accorded, had collected for the Society's
funds over \$170 this year.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the progres-
sive nature of the work carried on at the
Church, and expressed the satisfaction of
the Committee at the substantial increase
in seatholders and in the offerings.

The report was adopted unanimously.
A discussion took place regarding the
condition of the Church organ. The
Church Organist (Mr. E. J. Chapman)
spoke on the subject, and plans for obtain-
ing a new instrument were mooted.

The election of officers resulted as
follows:—Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Ban-
field Cubey; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J.
W. C. Bonnar; Messrs. A. Mackenzie,
D. MacDonald, J. W. C. Bonnar, J.
Walker, J. Rodger, A. S. D. Cousland,
O. Philpott, J. L. McPherson, J. Mitchell,
S. Gray, E. R. Dovey, and P. D. Wilson,
and the Rev. H. R. Wells.

Refreshments were dispensed during an
interval, the following members of the
Ladies' Working Committee assisting:—
Mrs. J. K. Macdonachie, Mrs. A. Mac-
kenzie, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. J. Walker,
Mrs. E. B. Cubey, Dr. Alice Sibras, Mrs.
McCubbin, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. A. Rodger,
and Mrs. Stubbings. The Male Voice
Quartette (Messrs. Gray, Smith, Brown,
and Allen) contributed two items, and
Mrs. J. Stubbings gave a song.

The Board of Trade has published the follow-
ing report on affairs at Tsingtau on the
10th ult.:—

The Japanese population was 4,100, of
whom 3,600 were men and 600 women.
Permission was granted to 984 persons to
carry on businesses in the city.

The city appears to be full of life, and
sales of daily necessities are brisk, the
prices of commodities ruling about the
same as before the fighting.

There is remarkable progress in the busi-
ness of occupation, for in 1913 the German
population of Kiaochow was only 3,808,
including the military. It is already
surpassed after two and a half months of
occupation by the Japanese, with 4,160,
which evidently does not include the
military.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Exports are shipping 1,500 tons to
America of which 900 have already gone.
The market is improving.
Sunkal Chumpr pays an interim
dividend of 10 per cent.

TSINGTAU'S NEW
POPULATION.

BIG INFLUX OF JAPANESE.

The War Office has published the follow-
ing report on affairs at Tsingtau on the
10th ult.:—

The Japanese population was 4,100, of
whom 3,600 were men and 600 women.
Permission was granted to 984 persons to
carry on businesses in the city.

The city appears to be full of life, and
sales of daily necessities are brisk, the
prices of commodities ruling about the
same as before the fighting.

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population of Kiaochow was only 3,808,
including the military. It is already
surpassed after two and a half months of
occupation by the Japanese, with 4,160,
which evidently does not include the
military.—*Japan Chronicle*.

BRITISH STEAMERS AT
TSINGTAU.

In response to the wishes of Sir John
Jordan, the British Minister in Peking,
says the *Mainichi*, the Japanese Govern-
ment has decided to allow a few approved
British steamers to go to Tsingtau under
certain conditions, and this decision has
been communicated to the Military
Administration Office at Tsingtau. The
opening of the port to British steamers
will be notified to the British Minister in
Peking on receipt of an answer from the
Tsingtau Military authorities.

The Tsingtau Customs question still
remains unsettled, and the work of clear-
ing mines from Kiaochow Bay is uncom-
pleted. Though these and many other
obstacles to navigation are still present,
adds the *Osaka Journal*, the Government
has opened part of the port to certain
Japanese steamers, and in view of Great
Britain having participated in the attack
on Tsingtau and also of the business con-
nections of British merchants in Shanghai
and Chefoo with Tsingtau, the Japanese
Government has decided to open the port
to certain British steamers, as mentioned.
—*Japan Chronicle*.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

EXPORTS IN 1914.

Since the outbreak of the European
war, China's exports to foreign countries,
especially to the belligerent countries,
have been greatly decreased. According
to the return of the Chinese Maritime
Customs, the following figures represent
the value of the native goods exported to
the various belligerent countries during
1914:—

England	Tls. 112,280,000
Germany	6,110,000
Russia	31,800,000
Japan	158,310,000
France	4,830,000
Austria	3,410,000
Belgium	13,130,000

RUSSO-JAPANESE REUNION?

A Harbin dispatch to the *Asahi* states
that the Russo-Japanese Society in
Petrograd is initiating a movement for
drawing Japan and Russia more closely
in the bonds of friendship, and also for
promoting trade between the two coun-
tries. In support of the movement in the
Russian capital the Chinese Eastern
Railway Company proposes to send a com-
mission to Japan to see what Japanese
goods are suitable for the Russian market.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

Hongkong Club v. Police (Shield Com-
petition), Club Ground, 4.15 p.m.
R.E. v. Navy (U.S. League), Navy
Ground, 4.15. Referee: Mr. E. T. Tyler.
St. Joseph's College v. Victoria Rovers,
Navy Ground, 2.45. Referee: Mr. A.
A. Wilson.

Dioceans v. Queen's College, Club
Ground, 2.45. Referee: Mr. J. W.
Eager.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.A.	Pt.
R.E.A.	6	3	0	5	10	5
Police	6	1	2	5	6	5
Club	6	2	3	1	6	5
Navy	6	1	2	3	2	5

	Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.A.	Pt.
	Lam Liang	5	4	1	0	11	6
	Queen's College ...	5	3	1	1	10	7
	Confucius	5	3	1	1	11	7
	St. Joseph's College	2	2	0	0	6	4
	Diocessans	3	1	1	1	2	5
	Victoria Rovers ...	4	1	2	1	4	3
		3	2	3	2	4	5

THE WAR.

BRILLIANT BRITISH SUCCESS AT CUINCHY.

ENEMY TRENCHES CAPTURED.

GERMANY AND BRITISH TRANSPORTS.

A THREAT AND A WARNING.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT AT CUINCHY.

BRITISH REGAIN LOST TRENCHES AND CAPTURE MORE.

LONDON, February 2nd.
To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—
There has been a livelier artillery struggle. A series of German attacks of secondary importance were all repulsed with serious losses to the Germans.
The cannonade was particularly violent in the Ypres district.
A German regiment attacked the British towards Cuinchy and momentarily beat them back, but by a series of counter-attacks the British regained the lost ground and progressed beyond, capturing a number of the enemy's trenches.

LAIR.
The action along the Bethune-Labassee road was a most brilliant affair for our infantry. The Germans were at least a battalion strong. The first two attacks were broken by our fire; the third forced an entrance to one trench. A counter-attack with the bayonet immediately threw the enemy in confusion and only a few Germans regained their own trenches.
Our heavy guns caused two explosions at Noyon station. The smoke lasted two-and-a-half hours.

Our methodical progress at Perthes continues. We have occupied yet another good.
LONDON, February 3rd.
1.05 a.m.
The Paris evening *communiqué* says:—
Between the sea and the Lys the German artillery unsuccessfully attempted to silence ours. There was a fusillade all Monday night in the Arras sector, but no infantry attacks. We damaged the enemy's batteries near Soissons and repulsed an attack at St. Paul's. We further advanced near Perthes-les-Hurlers and repulsed a German attack at Bagatelle, Argonne. There was a cannonade at night time at Uffholtz. We have advanced towards Burnhaupt-les-bas in the Vosges.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"THE HIGH-WATER-MARK OF GERMAN BRAVADO."

WARNING TO PEACEFUL SHIPPING.

LONDON, February 2nd.
An Amsterdam telegram says the high-water-mark of German bravado is reached in to-night's official Berlin announcement which reads:—
"England is about to ship to France numerous troops and great quantities of war material. We shall act against the transports by all military means. Peaceful shipping is urgently warned against approaching the north-west coast of France owing to serious danger of being confused with warlike ships."

SUBMARINE FIRES AT HOSPITAL SHIP.

LONDON, February 2nd.
A Naval *communiqué* issued in Paris says:—
At 5 o'clock last evening, fifteen miles N.N.E. of Havre, a German submarine fired a torpedo at the British hospital-ship *Asturias*, but fortunately missed it. This act is a violation of the Hague Convention.

RUSSIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, February 3rd.
To-day's Petrograd *communiqué* says:—
A German attack on the morning of the 1st inst. north of Borjinnoff was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.
A very determined battle took place south of the village of Gamine. We regained the advanced trenches we lost on January 31st south of Pilitza on the Doumaetmi, the enemy firing severely day and night. His efforts to advance were unsuccessful.

In the Carpathians on January 31st and February 1st the Russians advanced fighting over an extended front from Dukla Pass almost into the interior. We traversed the principal height, capturing guns and howitzers and many prisoners. We repelled an attack south-east of Ujok Pass.
The Germans suffered enormous losses.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SECOND AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

ARRIVES IN EGYPT.

LONDON, February 2nd.
A telegram from Melbourne reports that the second Australian contingent has arrived in Egypt.

SEAPLANES FROM AMERICA.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO A GERMAN PROTEST.

LONDON, February 2nd.
A Washington telegram states that Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, replying to a German protest that the sale of American seaplanes to the belligerents is an unneutral act, disavows from the German view that seaplanes are war vessels.

HOUSE OF COMMONS RE-ASSEMBLES.

200 MEMBERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

LONDON, February 2nd.
The House of Commons re-assembled to-day.

Considering that 200 members are on active service the attendance was large, except on the Irish benches.

Mr. Asquith informed Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., that the Committee of Inquiry on Food Prices was investigating the subject in the most careful manner and would complete the inquiry with the utmost speed. The House of Commons would then have an opportunity of discussing the question.

Mr. Asquith in a brief statement cordially welcomed the criticisms and co-operation of the Opposition.

FURTHER GIFTS FROM INDIAN PRINCES.

LONDON, February 2nd.
Information has been received from the Viceroy of India that further generous gifts towards the maintenance of the Imperial Forces has been received from the following Indian Princes:—
Maharajah Datia, Nawab Palandi, Rajah Sailana and Dewas, Maharajah Rewa, Chiefs Dhar Barwani Ali Rajpur and Jhabua, Rajah Jhind and Thakur Lachman Sing.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA.

STATEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT AND JAPANESE MINISTER.

PEKING, February 2nd.
Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, has issued a statement in which he says that the Japanese demands are not directed against the territorial integrity of China, nor are they prejudicial to the interests of the Foreign Powers.
The negotiations with the Chinese Government were opened to-day.

The President, replying to the telegrams he has received from Provincial Governors on the subject of Japan's demands, says they are not as great as reported. While appreciating the loyal sentiments of the Governors, he advises them to attend to their own affairs.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

ADVICE FROM THE CHINESE ARMY.

PEKING, February 3rd.
General Fuung Kwok-cheong, Commander-in-Chief at Nankin, and General Tun Che-kwei, Commander-in-Chief of Hupeh, representing 19 Provinces, have telegraphed the Central Government, advising that if Japan seeks to deprive China of her rights, China should oppose her with all her might.

A DISCUSSION ON SECRET MATTERS.

PEKING, February 3rd.
The Administrative Council meets on the 5th inst. to discuss secret matters.

A CITIZENS' BANK.

PEKING, February 3rd.
Lung Wa-yuen, a member of the Administrative Council, has submitted a proposal for the establishment of a Citizens' Bank.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE MANILA "CABLENEWS"]

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.
A new preamble of the Jones Bill which has been adopted by the Senate Committee on the Philippines provides that the Congress of the United States shall determine when the people of the Philippines are ready for self-government and shall then recognize their independence.

This preamble was offered in substitute by Senator Keeney of Iowa, one of the Republican members of the committee as a substitute for the original preamble.

The old preamble provided for the recognition of Philippine independence as soon as a stable government was established in the Philippines. Except for the new preamble the Bill remains practically the same as when submitted to the Senate Committee for its consideration.

President Wilson is still determined that the Bill shall be voted on by Congress before adjournment of the present session. There is every possibility now that an extra session will be held and in the event of one being called, it is believed that the Jones Bill will be one of the first measures to be taken up.

[The Governor-General has received a cable from Mr. Sam Ferguson, his secretary, now in Washington as follows: "Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senate Committee on the Philippines, believes Jones Bill, with certain amendments, will be reported practically unanimously and that it is quite sure of passage if the Ship Purchase Bill is disposed of soon."]

CALIFORNIA'S ANTI-ALIEN BILL.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.
It was announced at the State Department to-day that Secretary of State Bryan had received assurances from Governor Hiram Johnson of California that he would veto all anti-alien legislation which might be passed by the legislature at the present sitting.

THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.
In a statement given out here to-day Rear-Admiral Austin Knight declares that the existing organization of the Navy is inadequate and that it would be found sadly wanting in war time. The Navy, he said, is without a sufficient number of colliers and crippled as to scout cruisers and is therefore blind.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.
Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, has issued an appeal for the United States to stop building any more battleships until the lessons of the European war can be learned. He suggests that none be built during the coming year but that during 1916 four be laid down if it is proved that big battleships are not found to be obsolete.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE RED CROSS IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 23rd.
Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Franklin, Honorary Physician to the King, the Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G., the Earl of Onslow, and other distinguished people assembled at Euston today to meet the Japanese Red Cross contingent. There were also present representatives from the Japanese Embassy and Consulate. Mr. Henry A. O. Bonar, British Consul in Kobe 1903-9, and later H.B.M. Consul-General in Seoul, who was specially attached to the party by the War Office, conveyed to the Red Cross workers Lord Kitchener's cordial greetings and his warm appreciation of their valuable co-operation. The Japanese Red Cross party will remain in London for a week and will then proceed to the military hospital at Netley.

DUTCH WAR TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN STATES EXPECTED TO PARTICIPATE.

THE HAGUE, January 11-15.
The *Kölnische Zeitung* states that the Balkan States are expected to participate in the war shortly. Roumania will have her army at full war strength by the end of January. Bulgaria has not yet come to a definite decision.

PROTECTING THE SUEZ CANAL.

According to reports received in Italy, Great Britain is taking extensive measures for securing the safety of the Suez Canal. An aviation station has been established at Port Said and patrol flights are continually being made towards the coast.

GERMAN LOSSES IN FLANDERS.

Owing to the very heavy rains the greater part of southern Belgium has been converted into a muddy waste of waterlogged plains. The German losses in recent fighting in Flanders have been very heavy; nearly 50 per cent of those engaged have been killed. The allies' artillery has proved consistently superior to that of the Germans.

TURKISH ARMY CORPS LEAVES FOR EGYPT.

The 5th Turkish army corps has left Damascus in the direction of the Egyptian frontier. The corps is under the command of 120 German officers and is accompanied by a transport train of 3,000 camels.

A FRESH ATTACK UPON SERBIA.

It is reported that a German force of 50,000 men is to take part in a new Austrian attack on Serbia.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN SWEDEN.

A TREACHEROUS OFFER.

"I learn from a high diplomatic source," says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Copenhagen—"that Germany proposed that Sweden should aid her in the war, receiving as compensation the Baltic islands and a protectorate over Finland, and, later on, part of Russia as far as the White Sea.

German agents were at the same time sent to Sweden and Finland to influence opinion against Russia, but were turned out by the Swedish authorities.

The Swedish Government did not answer, and Germany now gave her to understand that if she refused to accept the offer, Germany, at the peace conference after the war, would let Russia take Sweden as compensation for Poland.

No answer was made to this, and Germany began to irritate Sweden by stopping her wood export.

My informant adds that this is a chapter of the previous history of the Malmoe Conference, explaining why Sweden initiated the conference to try to defend the neutral economic interests of the three Scandinavian Powers.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

THE PEACE OF THE FAR EAST.

"We waged war against Germany with the object of checking German ambitions in China," says the *Jiji*, "for had we left the Germans to have their own way in the Far East, there is no doubt that China would have lost some of her vast territory. The capture of the German stronghold in Shanghai has been made out of consideration for the welfare of Japan as well as China, just as in the case of the war with Russia about ten years ago. The integrity of our country depends solely on the peace of the Far East, which China can and will maintain or disturb. Now Tsingtau, which has been a menace both to China and Japan, is fallen, and we feel the present is the moment to build up the peace of the Far East on a sounder footing. As long as it is impossible to foresee the end of the European war, it would be idle to discuss the disposal of Tsingtau; meanwhile it should remain in our possession. But it would be unwise of our authorities to cause China to entertain any misgivings about our intentions concerning Tsingtau, and they would do well to make known their real intentions to China, thereby dispelling all doubt that might otherwise arise about our policy. The Chinese themselves would be quite aware of the important factor which the integrity of their country constitutes in preserving peace in the Far East, but they would also be aware that without Japan's assistance China cannot maintain her sovereignty as an independent nation. Had China fully recognised our strength, she would have done all in her power, to give facilities for the development of our interests in her own territory, thereby promoting our friendship with her, and guaranteeing the welfare of both nations. But the fact is otherwise, and this is due to China being slow to recognise the mutual helpfulness of both nations."

THE SPIRIT ANIMATING THE FRENCH.

Two stories concerning our neighbours the French are given by "Eye-witness" to illustrate the spirit that animates all ranks. One is that of a private who, when carrying a dispatch, inadvertently came upon a trench containing 50 Germans. With extraordinary presence of mind he summoned them to surrender. Thinking that he must be the leader of a considerable force following close behind him, the Germans held up their hands. He then shouted to some of his comrades, who were in a neighbouring trench at some distance, to advance, and the Germans were all made prisoners.

The second story is that of a certain famous French regiment which had been fighting incessantly for some days, gaining a little ground every day until it had worked its way close to the main trench held by the enemy on its front. It was then this regiment's turn to be relieved, but its members sent a request on behalf of all the officers and men that they should be permitted to stay one day longer and thus gain the glory of driving the enemy from his position.

WAR NEWS.

SECRET MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS.

The *Times* Warsaw correspondent states that six German Army Corps have disappeared suddenly from this front and speculation is rife as to whether they are being diverted for a concentrated movement on the left, or have been withdrawn for operations in the West. It is possible that they have been moved to protect the German communications between Thorn and Lodz, which are reported to be threatened by a possible Russian crossing of the Vistula in the vicinity of Plock. If this contingency be true, we may expect a temporary lull in the definite advance on the Bzura line. The authorities here believe that the moment the German advance on Warsaw fails, the fall of Cracow will be merely a matter of weeks.

ADDITIONS TO BRITAIN'S NAVY.

Additions to the British Navy during the month ended November 30th included the battleship *Canada*, formerly the *Almirante Latorre*, building for Chile, and three light cruisers, the *Cambrian*, *Wallaroo*, and *Imperieuse*.

Two flotilla leaders, or large destroyers, have been renamed—one the *Botha* and the other the *Thetys*—while two old destroyers, which were on the sale list, have been recommissioned for active service.

To the list of fleet auxiliaries there have been added the *Arango*, supply ship; *Berrina*, armed transport; *Granata*, hospital ship; and *Upolu*, submarine depot-ship.

To the list of merchant vessels commissioned there have been added thirty more ships.

THE ALAND ISLANDS.

According to reports from Berlin, information has been received there from Finland that the Russians are preparing to establish a naval base on the Aland Islands. The Gulf of Finland is now frozen over in parts, and Kronstadt, Reval, and Helsingfors will soon be cut off from the open sea. The Aland ports, however, are free from ice. No fortifications can be constructed on the islands, the States bordering the Baltic having objected strongly to this measure when Russia proposed it some years ago. Large convoys of food and ammunition are reaching the Aland Islands, and a number of Russian warships, including several of the largest vessels, have arrived there. The Aland Archipelago consists of 80 inhabited islands and a large number of rocks and islets at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia. The Aland Islands form part of Finland, and were taken from Sweden by Russia in 1809. The population of 24,000 are mostly Swedes.

THE INVASION OF HUNGARY.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Petrograd telegraphed on the 7th January that the struggle in both theatres is continually satisfactory to the Allies, and dwells on the perfect co-ordination of operations on both fronts. The Grand Duke Nicholas could have inflicted a heavy defeat on the Germans, after repulsing their attacks on the Bzura River, if procedure that would have rejected the hearts of short-sighted people thousands of miles away, but he does not seek popular victories of local importance. It is not desired that Germany should withdraw her best troops out of immediate reach.

The Army Messenger had reported a slight Russian forward move in East Prussia as long ago as the 27th December, but no details were given, although the advance of the chief Army from Czernowitz was less than 50 miles. This, combined with the Russians' strong advance from Galicia, has given the impression that the definitive invasion of Hungary has begun—the previous operations being only raids.

THE CAPTURE OF STEINBACH.

A THREE MILE CHARGE UPHILL.

The detailed account of the taking of Steinbach shows that the French, having learned that the heights near Steinbach were not held in force, crossed the River Thur by night with guns. At 9 o'clock in the morning the German batteries destroyed the bridge, isolating the French force on the right bank, and made for a hill dominating the French position. A race for the heights followed. The Chasseurs charged the German Guards in the wood, scaling two glacis and a tree trunk barricade. Fighting with bayonets and rifle butts followed. Then the main crest was taken by a three mile charge uphill. When the German batteries arrived, they tried to turn and were taken in the flank by the French guns, which were most effective. One German gun with its equipment rolled down the hill and was smashed to atoms. The town of Cornay, a mile away on the road to Mulhausen, is now at the mercy of the French guns.

SOCIALISTS' PEACE PROJECT.

A largely attended Socialist meeting has been held in Amsterdam, at which a speech was delivered by Dr. P. J. Troelstra, leader of the Dutch Socialist Party. M. Troelstra said that on January 17th a conference of Socialist delegates from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands would take place at Copenhagen and a proposal would be discussed to insist that the Governments of those countries should hold themselves in readiness to intervene in favour of peace when a favourable moment arrived. It lay with the Socialist parties of all neutral countries to accomplish the preparatory work in this effort for peace. He thought it would be useful if a European Parliamentary conference could be arranged, and attended by delegates from every Parliament in Europe, to discuss terms and conditions of a peace which, as far as possible, should exclude the possibility of a fresh war.

Dr. Troelstra proceeded to explain his own views as to such a peace project, which, he said, should embrace the following provisions:—No annexation of territory, international compulsory disarmament and the throwing open of the various colonies to all countries.

THE AMERICAN SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

CAPTAIN DOLLAR'S VIEWS.

Mr. Robert Dollar, head of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company, and one of the most widely known and most active of American ship-owners, gave to a representative of the *Cablenews-American* (Manila) last week his views on the Ship Purchase Bill. The passage of the Bill, he said, would be a direct blow to privately-owned ships.

Captain Dollar has for many years been one of America's strongest supporters for an American merchant marine, but he deprecates the possibility of the Ship Purchase Bill passing through Congress.

"The passage of this Bill will be a direct blow to the privately-owned ships," said Captain Dollar. "It virtually means that the United States Government is to enter the shipping business as a competitor to the already established firms. The Bill provides for the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the purchase of ships. This in itself will not go a long way toward the establishment of an American merchant marine, but then one figures that the Government will not be required to show a profit from the operation and the many other expenses which eat into the gross profits of privately-owned companies; the \$20,000,000 will go a long way toward putting us all out of business. It will virtually mean that all privately-owned American ships will have to meet the cut-throat competition of the Government ships, or go out of business."

"So far, but two of my ships have transferred to the American flag. The *Robert Dollar* was taken over while at Rio de Janeiro shortly after the outbreak of the war, while the *M. S. Dollar*, soon due here, was transferred since I left San Francisco two months ago. From now on," continued Mr. Dollar, "we shipping men will do some watchful waiting and see what the legislators intend to hand us."

"The Government has already had a lesson when it decided that it could do without Big Business, and I think that lesson should have been sufficient. If it wants to own and operate the merchant marine, it will want to be the big gun, and all privately-owned ships under American registry will be forced under a foreign flag to meet the competition of the Government-owned, and operated ships."

ASK FOR LAWS ONLY.
"American ship-owners have never asked the Government for one cent. All that we have been asking for are laws that will enable us to operate our ships as economically under the Stars and Stripes as we can under the British flag. If such laws were passed I, for one, would put my 11 steamers under the American flag in short order."

"When the ship registry Bill went through Congress last September, some of those Washington politicians thought they were doing the American ship-owners a great favour. To my mind, the shoe is on the other foot, for my British registered ships are operating as well as ever and not costing a larger percentage to run, due to fool rules and regulations demanded of American registered ships."

"If the Government would make it as easy for us to operate our vessels as under the British flag, the American ship-owners would quickly establish an American merchant marine. Give the Americans an equal chance with the other nations and a merchant marine would be the outcome."

Asked in regard to the trouble in Rio de Janeiro with the Brazilian authorities over the transfer of registry of the steamer *Robert Dollar* from British to American, Captain Dollar paid a tribute to the action Great Britain took in the matter.

"The transfer was virtually made while the vessel was at Rio," said Mr. Dollar. "However, the Brazilian authorities refused to release the steamer, stating that she would have to remain until the war was over. Our Consul did the best he could, but it was not until the British Consul cleared the vessel as being of British registry, did the Brazilian Government consent to let her go."

"Her next stop was Santa Lucia, a British port. As the penalty for flying the British flag when a vessel is not of British registry is extremely strict, the British Government could easily have seized the steamer under one pretext or another. However, I sent a long telegram to the British Ambassador at Washington explaining the whole matter. He forwarded my dispatch to London and we got an answer the next day. Every courtesy was shown us and the *Robert Dollar* was allowed to change her flag at Santa Lucia and proceed to the States."

"Judging from this action," continued Captain Dollar, "I do not think that Great Britain cares to any great extent if vessels transfer to the American flag."

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET—From 1st March, 1915.

NOS. 1 and 2, STOCKWELL VILLAS, Kowloon, with open Tennis Lawn and Gardens around, at present in the occupation of the Officers Mess 40th Pathans.
Apply to—**STEPHENS & WILLSON.**
Solicitors for the Owner.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [251]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
1. HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Pines, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wandell Road.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 9, Duddell Street.
3 ROOMS, Top Floor, No. 18, Ice House Street.
Apply to—**A. B. AVASIA.**
Care of E. PABANEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.
Apply to—**H. E. POLLOCK.**
Prinsep's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

ONE ROOM, Seymour Road, suitable for a Lady or Bachelor. No Board.
Apply to—**"S."**
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [239]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [45]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.
For further particulars, apply to—**PALMER & TURNER.**
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES AND ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply to—**SECRETARY.**
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Grand Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [35]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.
Apply to—**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.**
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [56]

TO LET.

FILATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.
SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 163, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.
"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.
"ELLA DONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.
No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (unfurnished).
No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK. Adjoining medium among the Native Community.
No. 62, THE PEAK, (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS) furnished.
"KIRKENTON," furnished, No. 123, Plantation Road, Peak.
"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path, No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.**
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1915. [43]

INTIMATIONS

SOLIGNUM

FOR

WOOD WORK, BRICK WORK, ETC.

Absolute death to the White Ant.

Manufactured by

MAJOR & CO., HULL.

Supplied in

BROWN, RED AND GREEN COLOURS

OF VARIOUS SHADES.

Sole Agents:—

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Telephone 1710.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [192]

DIRECTORY OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

On Sale at the

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

and Local Bookellers.

PRICE:

Cloth Cover \$1.25

Paper 0.80

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[205]

CLOSING UP SALE.

50% REDUCTION.

All Goods to be Sold under Cost Price

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street.

[103]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED

SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at 36, 37 and

\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

W. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [93]

YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS

AND COMPRADORES.

15, LEE YEE STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [94]

新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

and China etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

Beware of

IMITATIONS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[54]

Convalescence.

During convalescence SCOTT'S is invaluable. It creates appetite, aids food assimilation, provides ideal nourishment and leads to quick recovery. The rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes of glorious health are quickly attained by taking this pure combination of the world's finest cod liver oil with

fosfo-hypophosphites.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Sold by all Chemists.

[55-5]

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that do not heal or otherwise

injuries, SCOTT'S Emulsion is invaluable. It

creates appetite, aids food assimilation, provides

ideal nourishment and leads to quick recovery.

The rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes of glorious

health are quickly attained by taking this pure

combination of the world's finest cod liver oil

with fosfo-hypophosphites.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Sold by all Chemists.

[55-5]

GRASSHOPPER

GRASSHOPPER AND PILL, which is a certain

remedy for Bad Legs, Polio, Rheumatism, Ulcers,

Joint, Hemorrhoids, Cancer, Catarrhs, Spasms,

and many other ailments. It is a certain

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STORIES OF THE GREAT CUXHAVEN RAID.

BEATEN ZEPPELINS AND BAFFLED SUBMARINES.

The Harwich correspondent of the Central News gives some new details of the brilliant Christmas Day raid by British airmen on the German fleet and base off Cuxhaven.

Latest information, he says, is that the bombs dropped from the seven seaplanes must have caused damage. It is confidently believed that the gasworks were hit, and that some damage was done to military fortifications.

The ease with which the cruisers *Arcturion* and *Undaunted* put to flight the two Zeppelins which attacked the British ships is taken as evidence that airship assaults do not possess the value that the enemy appear to have attributed to them as a factor in naval fighting.

The British cruisers fired many shots at the Zeppelins, and it is reported that portions of the under works were struck. At all events, the Germans found the fire too hot for them, and cleared off.

The submarine attack on our ships was rendered abortive by clever seamanship. The Germans never got a proper chance to strike home, and the torpedoes they launched all went wide.

All the men who took part in the fight agree that it was an exciting encounter, in which the British Navy once more came out on top.

OUR PILOTS' FIGHT WITH ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

In spite of German denials, there is excellent reason to believe (declares the *Times* special correspondent in a message from the East Coast) that considerable damage was done by the British Bombs, and that a Parsavel shed and airship were destroyed and a number of Zeppelin sheds and their contents badly knocked about.

While our men were busy the Germans discovered the presence of the escorting cruisers and destroyers, and two Zeppelins with some seaplanes and submarines set off to attack them. The Zeppelins were the first to get to work, but they did not make good practice.

For some moments they dropped bombs incessantly without striking any of our ships. The high-angle fire from our cruisers soon drove them off, and one was undoubtedly hit, and hit badly. Both the *Arcturion* and the *Undaunted* managed to get in successful shots.

A far greater danger to our squadron was the enemy's submarines. They made constant attempts to reach our cruisers, but were baffled by the mastery of our destroyers, which manoeuvred at high speed round the larger vessels and successfully repelled every attempt to torpedo them.

Meanwhile our airmen were returning to their ships, and were soon engaged in a conflict with the enemy aircraft, which had been groping for them in the fog off the coast.

The German account talks of damage done to British ships in this amazing conflict. It is undeniable, however, that every cruiser, destroyer, and submarine has returned to its base without loss of life or material.

HOW A DESTROYER DODGED A RAIL OF BOMBS. The noise of the explosion of the first bomb brought out the German six feet in a hurry (says the *Mail* correspondent). Two Zeppelins floated out, and three or four waterplanes. They came very fast, then dropped bombs at a desperate rate.

"One of the Zeppelins came right over us," says a member of the ship's company of a British cruiser. "She looked like a great big grey whale, far bigger than us. She dropped bombs all round us, but we had the good luck to dodge them."

The battle was fought on three planes—between the whirling seacraft above the sea, between the cruisers on its surface, and between the seacraft, submarines beneath it. The fog bothered both sides.

A Zeppelin chased a British destroyer, found her in a rift between the fog banks, and pelted her industriously with bombs. They fell like hail around her, some as close to her beam as twenty-five yards; but by a happy chance not one hit her, and by a like dashes she escaped into the refuge of another bank of fog.

Meanwhile a battle in the fog, rather like a snowball match in an extensive dark field, was raging between the *Saucy Arcturion* and the enemy. Torpedoes were fired at the *Arcturion* by German submarines and could be seen. Not one hit its mark.

Whenever they could sight a Zeppelin the British cruisers fired at her with their six guns at high angles and with shrapnel. Good firing was difficult owing to the deceptive light, but it is believed that one of the Zeppelins was hit in the cradle—a German airship crashing through the fog bank into the open air and that was the end of the engagement. The Germans turned tail and made off for home.

A member of the crew of one of the British ships engaged says, in a letter quoted by the *Mail*:—
Two of their bombs came pretty near. Our fellows treated it like a football match, and kept banging away at him (a seaplane) with rifles, but he was far too high to hit.

The Zeppelins are practically useless against our ships. We never saw one German warship.

RAID'S STRATEGIC VALUE.

The character of the raid appeals powerfully to the American imagination, says the *Times* correspondent in quoting New York press comment. There is much diversity of opinion concerning the practical value of the raid, but the following engineering expert in the United States army are of special interest:—

The raid on Cuxhaven is the best strategic move made thus far by England. The effect of this single raid may be inconsequential, but it has proved the possibility of landing an army in Schleswig-Holstein, the only exposed part of the German Empire.

England will never accomplish her object in this war—the destruction of the German fleet—unless she lands an army in Schleswig-Holstein. It is important to point out that Great Britain is the only one of the Allied nations whose strategy is different from what it would have been in the case of a single-handed war with Germany.

France and Russia are doing just what they would have done if they were engaged in the war for themselves alone. Without an ally on the Continent Great Britain would be compelled to attack Germany, if she attacked her at all, on Germany's east coast—that is, in Schleswig-Holstein.

The question is, Is England's present strategy the best for herself and the best for her Allies? Now, no matter what success the Allies may have on land, England accomplishes nothing if the German Navy is not destroyed. The dash to Cuxhaven shows that Great Britain has men who are ready to take risk 300 miles from her shores.

She must land an army in Northern Schleswig-Holstein, march it down to the protected harbours and the canal where the German Fleet is. The Fleet must protect the Army. The first Army would, no doubt, have a hard time in landing, but once it had gained a foothold, the Navy on the outside would prevent its dislodgment. Troops could then be landed for weeks, and a great army built up.

The Kiel Canal once captured, the capture or destruction of the German Fleet would only be a question of time. Russia could then also be strengthened in war munitions from outside.

THE "COUNTERFEIT MOSES."

REMARKABLE ANALYSIS OF THE KAISER'S CHARACTER.

The following are passages from a recent *Times* article written by the Portuguese author, Eca de Queiroz, the regenerator of his country's prose in 1891. It is the most penetrating and caustic analysis of the Kaiser's character which has appeared up to date.

True it is, says the article, that since he mounted the throne, William II., Emperor and King, has never ceased to attract and hold the curiosity of the world; an amused and expectant curiosity awaiting surprises and events—as though the throne of Germany were nothing but a gaudy stage set up in the centre of Europe.

In this Sovereign what a variety of incarnations of royalty! One day he is the Soldier-King, rigid, stiff in helmet and cuirass, concentrating the glory of Germany in the mechanical precision with which his recruits march.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of iterations on the accuracy of the proposed algorithm. The accuracy of the proposed algorithm increases with the number of iterations. The accuracy of the proposed algorithm is 0.9999 after 100 iterations.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The AMERICAN MAILBOX Mongolia have been transferred to the *Cordilliers*, which is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The *Chili*, with the FRENCH MAIL, is due to arrive here on Monday, the 8th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Saigon	Thursday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.	
Haiphong	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.	
Holbo and Haiphong	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.	
Colombo	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.	
Swatow	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.	
Philippine Islands and Japan via Moji	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.	
Victoria, B.C., Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.	
Japan via Kobe	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.	
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.	
Japan via Kobe	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.	
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.	
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, the 8th inst.)		
Ningpo, Shanghai, and North China	Thursday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.	
Japan via Kobe	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.	
Haiphong	Saturday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.	
Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay	Saturday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.	
SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELARDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, BOYER AND EUROPE (Late Letters 10.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Registration... Noon	
(Letters received in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters... 3.00 P.M.	
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Registration... 10.15 A.M.	
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, 11th inst.)	Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.10 A.M.	
Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou and Tamsui	Registration... 9.30 A.M.	
Chiuwangtao	Registration... 11.00 A.M.	
Swatow	Registration... 11.00 A.M.	
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Registration... 11.00 A.M.	
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA VIA SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM VIA CANADA	Registration... 11.00 A.M.	

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH
HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)
ESTABLISHED 1826.
Authorized Capital Fl. 50,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,000,000)
Reserve Fund... Fl. 7,765,500 (£387,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.
SWISS BANKERS.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year at shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital... £15,000,000
Reserve Funds... £15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

CHIEF MANAGERS:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 6 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 6 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital... £1,500,000
Subscribed... £1,250,000
Paid-up... £1,250,000
Reserve Fund... £450,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND, and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. B. LINTON, Manager,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119]

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$5,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS... 4,000,000

(Gold) \$7,250,000.
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager,
9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [123]

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital... \$50,000,000.
Paid-up Capital... \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anqing, (Szechwan), Tsingkiang, Soochow. HANKOW: Tientsin, Shashi, Jehang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Paoiting, Tongshan, Luanshan, Tsanghsien, Haingtai, Hangchow, Wenchow, Shaochin, Chiehshin, Lanchi, Huohow, Ningpo. KAIPOING: Changchow, Shenyang, Lohu, Chowku. TSIENAN: Chowsan, Tamsien, Linchi, Lintai, Tsinlin, Yihuh, Haiming, Chiao, Tsingtao. (TAIWAN): Yuncheng, Fookow, Changchun, Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KUMTANG, PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [152]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up... Yen 8,760,000
Reserve Funds... Yen 3,790,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President: KOFUJI NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
IKETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOROKU YAMAMOTO, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Akou, Kagi, Makung, Taichu, Amoy, Kankou, Osaka, Tainan, Canton, Kueing, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kueichow, Kinkang, Singapore, Yokohama, Giran, Koto, Shinkiku, Tamsui, Hongkong, London, Swatow, Tokyo.

LONDON BANKERS:
PARR'S BANK, YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at Chienbin, Cheshan, Dairen, Fusan, Hilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
8, DES VOEUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager,
Hongkong, 7th January, 1915. [115]

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 3rd.

ON LONDON:	Telegraphic Transfer... 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand... 1/9 1/2	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight... 1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight... 1/9 1/2	Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight... 1/9 1/2
ON PARIS:	Bank Bills, on demand... 22 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight... 22 1/2	ON NEW YORK:
Bank Bills, on demand... 43 1/2	Credits, at 60 days' sight... 43 1/2
ON BOMBAY:	Telegraphic Transfer... nom.
Bank, on demands... 133 1/2	ON CALCUTTA:
Telegraphic Transfer... nom.	Bank, on demands... 133 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:	Bank, at sight... 78
Private, 30 days' sight... nom.	ON YOKOHAMA:
On demand... 8 1/2	ON MANILA:
On demand... 8 1/2	ON SINGAPORE:
On demand... 107	ON BATAVIA:
On demand... 5 1/2 p.m.	ON RAIPUR:
On demand... 5 1/2 p.m.	ON BANGKOK:
On demand... 5 1/2 p.m.	SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate... \$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola... \$57.70	BAR SILVER, per oz... 22 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong... 20 cents pieces... \$15.00 discount.
Hongkong... 10 " " " \$15.20

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1915.

Stocks.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAY UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
ANES.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125 all		\$325, sales	11/10n
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12 all		\$10, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5 all		\$3.90, buyers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10 all		\$7.90, buyers	
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50 all		Tls. 130	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation)	125,000	\$10 all		\$6, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2 all		\$35, sellers	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50 all		\$68, sellers	
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all		\$57, sellers	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63 all		\$63, buyers	
S'hai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100 all		Tls. 51, buyers	
S'hai and Kowloon Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100 all		Tls. 90, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10 all		\$57	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10 all		\$36 1/2, buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50 all		\$124, buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25 all		\$190	
Hongkong Roro Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10 all		\$25	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$5 all		\$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10 all		\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/- all		\$5 1/2	
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250 \$50		\$340, buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 \$20		\$150, sellers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250 \$50		\$280, buyers	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$18 1/2 \$5		Tls. 150, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250 \$100		\$305, buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100 \$50		\$215, buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all		\$110 x. div. sal.	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all		\$99, buyers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100 \$75		\$200	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all		\$71	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50 \$35		\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50 all		Tls. 101	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50 all		\$68 1/2 x. div.	
Masthead (tot Min, Booh-on)	250,000	Gds. 10 all		Tls. 41	
Landhow exploitable in Langkat					
Mining.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1 all		32 1/2, sellers	sal.
Hewood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$1 all		\$2.90, buy, \$3.	
Rand Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1 all		27 1/2	
Tromoh Mines, Limited	150,000	\$1 all		\$10 1/2, sales	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all		\$1, sales	
Pulpes et Papeteries de Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$50 all			
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all		\$95, sellers	
Luen Fong Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all		\$13 1/2, buyers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50 all		\$6	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all		\$19, buyers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S. S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15 all		\$65, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 50,000 ord.	\$25 all		\$79 1/2, sales	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1 all		\$38, sellers	
Ster Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10 all		\$28	
South China Marine Post, Limited	6,000	\$25 all		\$4, sellers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all			
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7 all		\$6 1/2, sellers	
Watson & Co., A. R., Limited	90,000	\$10 all		\$7, sellers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all		\$18	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
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Chinese Imperial 1888 Tls. 767,200. Tls. 250 7% p. annum Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for

PRIVATE RESIDENCE at the OUTPOSTS, A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World

HIGHEST GRADE
CIGARETTES
and TOBACCO

GARRICK CIGARETTES are always the same, always good, always satisfying.

Smokers of GARRICK SMOKING MIXTURE

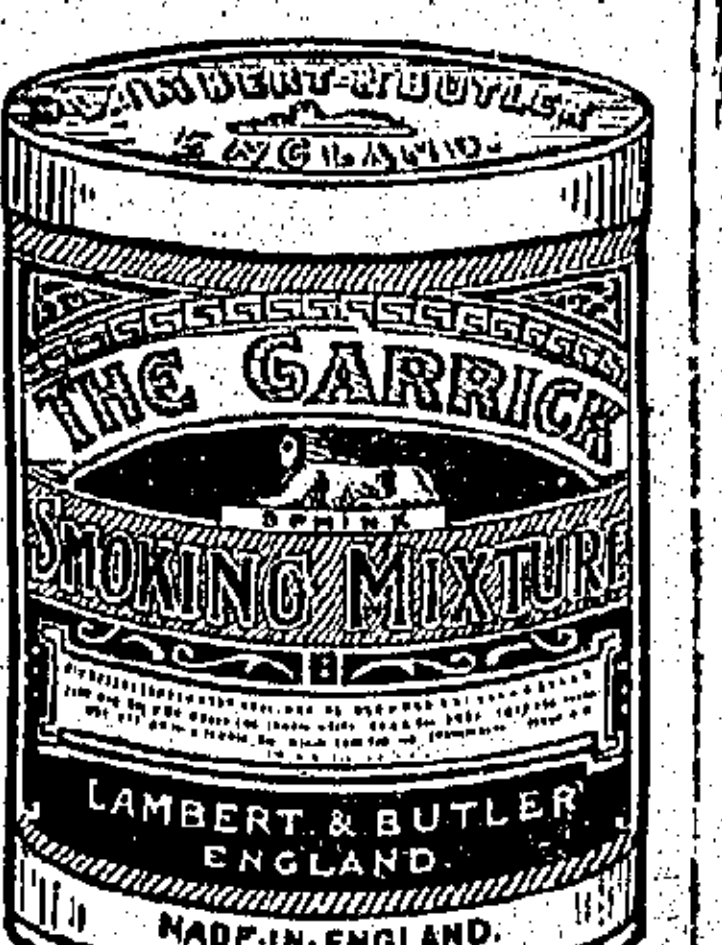


are always sure of a cool and refreshing smoke.



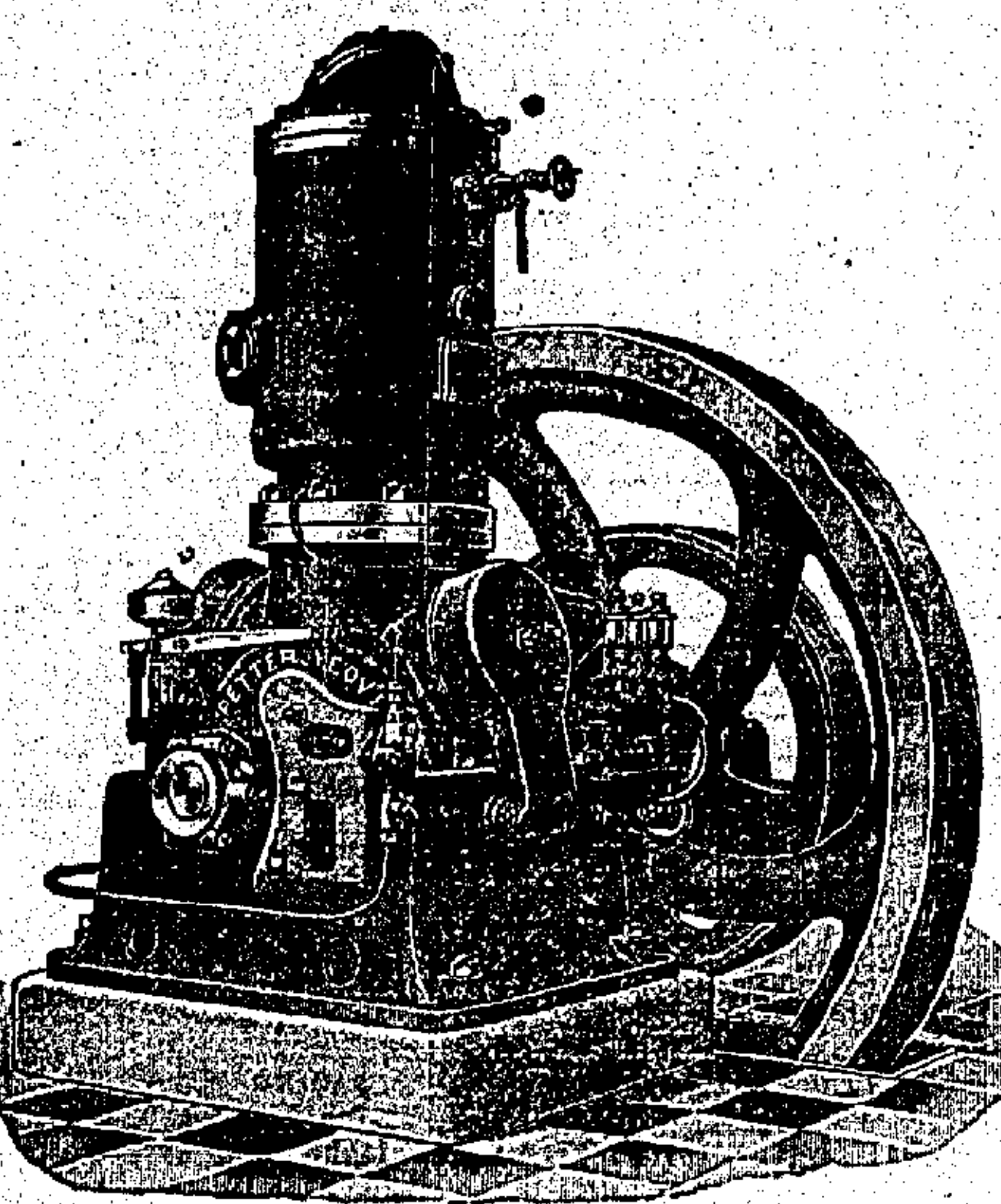
ACKNOWLEDGED by the connoisseur to stand alone for purity and charm of flavour.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS



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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PETTER PATENT SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES AND KEROSENE ENGINES.

We carry large stocks of Ship and Engine Stores, Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing, &c.
Electrical Repairs and Installations Undertaken.
Electro-Plating in all its Branches.

THICK CREAM.

JUST LIKE THE FINEST COUNTRY CREAM BUT IT HAS NO PRESERVATIVES, NO IMPURITIES, 100% PURE.

MAKES THE DINNER BETTER. ENRICHES THE FRUITS, ICES AND SAUCES. AN ADDITION TO THE DIETARY FOR THE DELICATE, THE CHILDREN AND THE EPICURE.

MILKMAID BRAND.

IN 3 SIZES; SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE. SOLD AT ALL STORES.

RULES FOR FREE TRIAL TINS.

You may select any Reference Number—it saves a Nom. do. Please—Cut out the adjoining piece and post it to MILKMAID P. O. Box 351, Hongkong. Each week twelve applicants will be selected to receive a large size tin of Thick Cream, free of charge.

Get this cut and post to MILKMAID P. O. Box 351, Hongkong.

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My Reference No. _____

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: 16th Feb. Connecting with "GUJARAT" EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

FROM COLOMBO: 17th Mar.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" End Feb. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS. FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.